

For the Howard Union.
To the Memory of Samuel and Aaron
Steinmetz.

A TRIBUTE FROM A COMRADE.
In the dusky gray
Of the break of day,
On the Fifteenth of October,
Brave Shelby's corps,
From the other shore,
A shell with a crash sent over,
The welkin rung
As the missile sung
Its song of carnage to the village;
And the women's shriek
Along the creek
Told this town was doomed to pillage.
A voice through the din
Cried out, "fall in!"
'Twas Steinmetz his company forming!
"Quick! forward, men!"
Was heard from him then,
As he charged to repel the storming,
Inch by inch he fell
Backward to the trench.
Such sons a nation takes delight in—
Brave Sam fell dead,
His life's blood shed,
And Aaron fell beside him fighting.
They sleep 'neath the sod
They often had trod,
The sleep that knows no waking,
Those gallant boys,
Their parents' joys,
But the dawn of manhood breaking!
On the side of the hill,
They lay cold and still,
Where the winds through the trees doth rattle,
And the snow and sheet
Make a winding-sheet
For those boys who fell in the battle!

President Johnson's Address to the South
Carolina Delegation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.
A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had an interview with the President: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, G. W. Williams, W. H. Gillet, J. H. Stanning, Uriah Richards, Wm. P. Hall, J. H. Taylor, R. H. Gill and James H. Yates. The President said it was his intention to talk plainly so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore it were better they should look each other in the face, and not imitate the ancient statesmen who, when they met one another, could smile at their success in deceiving people. He said if this Union was to be preserved, it must be on the principle of fraternity, both North and South, the States maintaining a certain relation to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them have yet gone out. We must deal with the question of restoration, and not reconstruction. He suspected that some of those who owned the land and have the capital to employ help; and therefore, some of our Northern friends are deceived when they living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southerners who have been raised where the institution of slavery has prevailed.
Now he did not want late slaveholders to control the negro votes against white men. Let each State judge of the disposition of its own political power; he was for emancipation, for emancipating the white man as well as the black.
Mr. Holmes asked: Is not that already accomplished?
The President said he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be enfranchised in the Constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the government carried out and maintained.
Mr. Holmes interrupted him by saying he wanted to get back to the same position as you desire, and we have no law or courts open and you have the power to assist us.
The President replied that the Government cannot do it unless it is founded on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their Constitution abolishing slavery, and it must be done in good faith, and the Convention or Legislature must save the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits slavery every where. The delegates said: We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism. The President resumed saying that as the Executive, he could only take the initial steps to enable them to do the thing which it was incumbent upon them to perform. Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of the country that in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy and that if restored it could be only on certain conditions, one of which was, slavery shall be abolished; this could be done only through a convention. The President repeated, the fate of the rebellion has rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution did not abolish slavery, it were better to insert a clause antagonistic to slavery. Judge Frost said substantially, the object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions, in order that the law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances; certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution among them, that of slavery, as element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting slave rights, in the maintenance of which, those who made the rebellion in South Carolina erred, has ceased to exist; another delusion, viz., that cotton is king, has likewise vanished in Mississippi. We are to come back with these notions dispelled, and with a new system of labor the people of South Carolina will cordially co-operate with the Government in making that labor effective, and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more a work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism; the people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no higher motives. We have taken the

liberty, encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the Government will be most surely and effectually subverted. I repeat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant, and their minds are much inflamed with liberty, and they are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is a fear that freedom consists of exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intention with good zeal, and hope for the best, and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation prove successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you supply a motive for industry; people of South Carolina from fidelity to honor have submitted to great sacrifices, they endured all; we are defeated and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us; the same spirit which animated them in contest will not be found wanting in their pledge of loyal support to the Government; there may grow out of this blessings which you, sir, have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays may illumine the horizon; I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned. We cheerfully accept the measures in welcome, and would thank you to nominate at your convenience a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

President Johnson asked the delegates to submit who they would prefer as a Provisional Governor.
To this they replied they had a list of men, viz: McClary, Boyce, Col. Manning, late Governor, and B. F. Perry, all of them spoken of as good men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a District Judge in the Confederacy a few weeks before it collapsed, and is said to have always been a good Union man and a gentleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him and he could not fail to be acceptable.
The President said he knew Mr. Perry well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of Government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give an answer as to whom he should appoint, but, at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, he would repeat the substance of this interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlemen present desired.
The delegation seemed to be much pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converse with the President.

RETURNING REBELS.

The Anzeiger has the following on returning rebels:
The behavior and deportment of these returning rebels is, as far as we have witnessed and heard, quiet, modest and correct. The men feel and know that they are best, and that the phantom for which they have fought is gone forever, and that they have only to thank the generosity of their former opponents that they are permitted to return to their homes. They all, as far as we have learned, possess the honest intention to become good citizens under the Government of this State and of the United States, and to devote themselves again to civil pursuits. The true good-for-nothings, who did not fight like honest soldiers, but committed crimes and are now in fear of justice and the vengeance of their neighbors, are said to have staid behind in order to vagabondize or found a home in other countries where they are not known. Those who return take the oath of allegiance and are taken by Government to their homes under the care of Provost Marshals.
We wish and hope that these men, wherever they arrive, will be received, though not with love and joy like the returning Union soldiers, at least in no hostile manner, and that their return to civil life will be facilitated as much as possible. If this is done, we are assured that a majority of them will in a short time become good and useful citizens again.
Our State can use every powerful arm which wishes to aid in its return to prosperity. Let us then not repel the 12,000—15,000 rebel soldiers, who will seek their old homes here, but incorporate them into our Commonwealth. We are sure of them, but we are not sure of the population of our State through foreign immigration in spite of all the means used to draw it to other States.

The Westliche Post remarks on the same subject:
These men are not welcome to many of our Union citizens, still we must take things as they are, and so long as these ex-rebels behave decently and true to their oath, no objections can be made to their stay. They have it in their power to ease their position by an orderly, quiet behavior, and, above all, by a speedy return to peaceable occupation. Union citizens should throw no obstacle in their way by a repulsive treatment, if they really seem earnestly desirous of leading such a new life. Circumpection and vigilance are undoubtedly necessary, but must not turn into hostility and persecution, unless the ex-Confederates prove it. We are convinced that many of these returned rebels will become good Union men and even emancipationists. Quite as much depends upon the treatment which our Union men extend to them as upon the behavior of these paroled men.

A VALUABLE MORTGAGE.—A mortgage for the largest property ever given in Lake county was filed in favor of George N. Titus and James D. Cook, in this place, last week, and was given by the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, to secure the payment of \$1,600,000. It includes the road bed, rolling stock, depot and the franchise belonging to the company between Chicago and Richmond, Ind. The deed bore stamps to the amount of \$5,600. —[Crown Point (Ind.) Register.]

IRON IN MICHIGAN.—Michigan claims to be the second State in the Union in the amount of iron ore. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of iron ore were shipped from Marquette the past year, and 25,000 tons retained for the use of furnaces located in that region, making a total production of 272,000 tons of ore—an annual amount only exceeded by Pennsylvania in 1860—that State having mined 1,706,476 tons; Ohio then ranging the next, and mining 228,794 tons.

Immense Government Trains.

There is now en route from Washington City to Louisville, Kentucky, several immense Government wagon trains. They travel the whole distance overland, and their great extent excites the wonder and curiosity of the people along the route, who have never seen so large a number of teams in one train. Yesterday the first of the series arrived in this city and passed over the Suspension Bridge to the Island, when they will resume their westward march. This train numbered two hundred and fifty-two wagons and two thousand and sixteen mules, each wagon being drawn by six mules, with two leading behind. The drivers are all dorkies, duly impressed with the dignity of their position, and, having traveled over so large a portion of Uncle Sam's domain they have adopted very large views as to the extent of his possessions and the amount of his wealth. They are proud of their new master, and are willing to live and die in the service. The mules coming in sight of the water, and being very thirsty, set up such a braying, the like whereof was never before heard in these parts. The citizens on the island had the benefit of this noisome free of charge. There is yet one thousand wagons to arrive, and they will have the opportunity of enjoying similar favors, for all of which they should be truly thankful. Each train is from four to five miles long. As we behold this one feature in military operations, we wonder that the National debt is so small. It has been generally supposed that this is Sherman's wagon train, but we are informed this is not the fact. The train is made up at Washington City from various sources. Some of the mules are a pair of those brought through by Sherman, but how many we are unable to say.

PROPERTY HOLDERS ON THE PENINSULA.

The negroes, it appears, have established a perfect reign of terror on the peninsula in the region of Williamsburg and Yorktown. They are assembled there from all quarters, and so determined are they to hold possession of that district, that the farmers there have deemed it prudent to leave, while those who loiter in the progress of the war to avoid the dangers and inconveniences entailed by the presence of both armies, are afraid to return. That rich country is thus left a perfect waste, for to return there to engage in agricultural pursuits would be to incur the risk of assassination at the hands of these negroes. What is peculiarly strange in connection with this matter is, that the negroes are all permitted to carry arms. "They are three armed," said a gentleman from that locality to me to-day, "and the white man who ventures in their midst is certain to become an object of their savage vengeance before long unless he leaves." No region of the country offers a finer field for an indolent race like the negroes than the peninsula. Fish and oysters abound in the rivers on either side, and the negro can live the year round without any other resource. A deputation of gentlemen from Williamsburg and Yorktown waited on the Governor to-day and submitted the whole question to him. He promises, as I understand, to afford to the people of that section all the relief in his power.

A CONDENSING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Elgin (Ill.) Gazette has the following in relation to an establishment now being built in that city for condensing milk, and also the carcasses of the cow herself, if required, with a cup of coffee thrown in:
The floor of the condensing room is being laid slightly sloping towards the centre so that any stray drop may run off. A huge shaft passes from the lower story to the loft, through which the steam may escape. The condenser will be copper, and will probably hold one thousand gallons of milk, just about what can be condensed in one day. The milk is to be heated by small steam pipes passing through it. We cannot give the process. As Mr. Hubbard did not know himself, but he told us that a gallon of milk was condensed to a quart, so as to be about the consistency of thick cream. "When it is preserved, the same process is gone through with except that last sugar is added while being killed down. A quart of this can be afforded for thirty-five cents, and the inhabitants of our great cities are compelled to pay at least eight cents a quart for the filthy skim milk, which is hawked about by the milkmen. But little condensed milk has been brought into market, but it is eagerly snatched, and the products of our new factory will no doubt sell like hot cakes. Then they tell us they will be able to take on tea and in three hours, present every particle of fibre, in the shape of jelly! A Mr. Hubbard will also be prepared, composed of coffee, cream and sugar, so that you can pour out a cup of hot water, add a tea-spoonful of the said compound, and you have a most delicious cup of coffee.
"The work of fitting up the building is being rushed forward, but the establishment will not be running until some weeks, may be months."

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL."—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin have decided that the law of Congress, requiring stamps to legal processes, in the beginning or other stages of a suit, is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and the stamps on legal papers not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon any proceeding in a State Court is an invasion of the right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own courts; that if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to a prohibition, and thus legislate the State Courts out of existence. —[Pittsburgh Courier.]

A man named Smith said to be a refugee from Missouri, was hung at Lima, Illinois, a few days ago. He was found to have received a charge of shot in the encounter at the house of the man Riley, in which one of a party of men from Quincy was killed by a party of bushwhackers found at Riley's.

The Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has taken the stump in that State, and is urging the people to renew their allegiance to the Government and accept in good faith the new condition of affairs as produced by the late war. South Carolina has certainly learned a dreadful lesson from the great conflict which her own madness precipitated.

Horse Thieves Caught.

We neglected to mention the fact last week that two suspicious looking persons were arrested by Captain Mayo while attempting to pass through this place. They were riding black match horses. When questioned closely, they acknowledged that their names were respectively John S. P. Johnson and James A. Bridges—that they were from Greene county, Ill.—that they had stolen the horses they were riding, and were endeavoring to make their way to Kansas. The Captain thinking there was a sufficient number of that stripe already in that State, sent them to Macon, to await the requisition of the civil authorities of Illinois. —[Randolph Citizen.]

Judge De Bary held a special term of the Circuit Court, last week. The Foreman of the Grand Jury entered complaint against three of that body, and on motion of the Circuit Attorney, the Judge ordered their discharge.
One Henry Sawyer was arraigned on three indictments, plead guilty to one, and was sentenced by the Court to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. He belonged to Holzelaw's band of robbers, and was in active service last summer.
The people of Charleston seem to be determined to get hold of all the rascals that have been running riot in that county since the war. Success to them. —[Macon Times.]

A newspaper should reflect the business of a town or city, as truly as a mirror reflects the face of the person looking into it. Observing men can form a pretty correct idea of the business capacity of the people, and the amount of business transacted in a place, by looking at the papers published there. Hence if you want to draw business to a given point—if you want to give it reputation abroad and life and prosperity at home, advertise: not grudgingly, but extensively and continuously.

JIM JACKSON KILLED.—We learn from undoubted authority that the notorious Jim Jackson was killed in Monroe county, last Monday. He was travelling under an assumed name, looking for sheep. He was armed, well mounted, and showed fight. He was captured and in attempting to make his escape, was shot. His associate sheep buyer, shared the same fate. —[Macon Times.]

It is estimated that upward of 3,000 steam engines, for oil wells and other purposes, have passed over the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, into Pennsylvania Oldham. The engine builders have certainly "struck it."

Rebel Emigration to Brazil.

We understand that a number of the most prominent generals and engineers of the Confederate armies, for the moment uneasy, or apprehensive for the future, contemplate going to Brazil, where they expect to find a more independent home and better employment for their skill and talent. We also learn that the same movement is contemplated by officers and engineers of the Confederate Navy, with whom, personally acquainted as they are with the Brazilian shores, the idea probably originated. It is, likewise, said that many of the rank and file, both of the army and navy, apprehensive of the difficulty of getting employment and following the example of their leaders, are preparing to emigrate to the Valley of the Amazon. —[N. O. Pineyune.]

PICNIC OR TROUBLES.—Days you have heard of blacksmiths who have become mayors and magistrates of towns and cities, and of great wealth and influence. What was the secret of their success? Why, because they picked up nails and pins in the street, and carried them home in the pockets of their waistcoats. Now, you must pick up thoughts in the same way, and fill your mind with them; and they will grow into other thoughts and you will find them strewn everywhere in your path. —[Elgin Burrell.]

Saw Mill Poetry.

TO THE LADIES.
The man that doth no paper take,
Grudging the price of one a year,
Will never a good husband make.
Because his wife can never know
what is going on in the world, and his children will very ignorant appear.
The last line is rather long for good metre, but the moral is excellent.

The British are fortifying the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, at a point opposite the citadel, where they are erecting a triangular fort.

Somebody has found out a new way of taking pictures, by which they can be taken better in the night than in the day time. A photographer has missed several from the frames that hang by his door, and doesn't approve of the new plan.

HOWARD UNION.—We are in receipt of the first number of a paper bearing the above title, published in Glasgow, Mo., by F. M. TAYLOR, Esq., formerly of this place. It is a neat specimen of a newspaper, edited with ability, and we wish its worthy proprietor great success in his new field. Terms, two dollars, in advance. —[Macon Times.]

If there was any doubt in the minds of the people as to the form of Government the rebels were to live under it is dispelled now, as the capture of "my poor mother" showed it to be a petty government.

GIBBS WOOLEN MILL.

WE have completed our LARGE NEW STEAM MILL, and invite merchants and farmers to send us their Wool in exchange for our highest made
CLOTHS, SATINETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, LINSEYS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, YARNS, &c.
It is cheaper for you to do this than to work your wool at home. We allow you full St. Louis prices for wool, and send value in new goods we make. Samples sent by mail when requested. Give us a trial, and we will make it to your interest to send again. Mark sacks in plain letters to
GIBBS & ROSS,
St. Charles, Mo.
June 15, '65—6w

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday evening, 28th inst., ANNE, infant daughter of Rev. J. A. Quarles, aged about two years.

NOTICE.
I AM now Agent for the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the State and General Government, and can always be found at the County Clerk's Office, ready to attend to business in that line.
J. M. REID.
Fayette, June 22, 1865—3w

PAY UP.

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.
ALL those indebted to the firm of BOON, BOSTWICK & CO., either by note or account, are notified to come forward immediately and pay up, as lower indulgence cannot be given.
JAMES FITZPATRICK, Agent.
June 15, '65—4ms 8p.

J. ROPER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Poisons, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Family Articles, &c., &c., usually kept in first class country Drug Stores, which he will sell on liberal terms to his customers. Give me a call. Store room on First Street, Glasgow, Mo., at the old stand of H. L. White.
June 15, 1865. 1y

JAMES FITZPATRICK,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give his attention to collecting NOTES and ACCOUNTS. Will also advance money on the same if desired.
Howard County Bonds Wanted.
For which the highest price will be paid.
MONEY TO LOAN AT FAIR RATES.
Glasgow, June 24, 1865—1t

ATTENTION.

ALL persons who have not paid their Commutation tax for the year 1864, who are liable to Militia duty, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. I must have the money without delay, as indulgence can and will not be given. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45, on the 1st day of May, 1864, are required to apply to JAMES FITZPATRICK, at Glasgow, or to T. G. DEATHERAGE, at Fayette, and make payment forthwith. I intend to close up my business in a very short time. No one will be indulged longer than
The 15th day of June, 1865,
and all persons owing State, County and military tax, must settle, as I shall charge ten per cent. more after that time, and if not paid will enforce the law strictly against them.
THOS. G. DEATHERAGE,
Collector of Howard County.
June 15th, '65—9w 8p.

M. ENGLISH,
AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION
OF
Claims against the State
OR
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.
GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865. 1t

N. FRANZEN.

HAVING again opened my Shoe Shop, I am prepared to manufacture TO ORDER, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Having had an experience of some fifteen years at the business, I feel confident that I can give satisfaction in my work. My material and stock are of the best kind and warranted.
Being thankful for past favors from old patrons I will solicit a continuance of the same, at my new shop, on First street, opposite Thompson & Dunnic's Bank.
N. FRANZEN.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
I, SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Public Administrator of Howard county, Mo., do hereby give notice that, by virtue of my said office, and in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, I this 12th day of May, 1865, have taken charge of the estate of John O. Riley, deceased, to administer the said estate.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date aforesaid, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date aforesaid, they will be forever barred.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
June 15, 1865. 2w

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of JOHN W. BERRY, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
June 15, 1865—4w n1 8p

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM L. KNIGHT, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
June 15, 1865—4w n1 8p

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the estate of SAMUEL C. MAJOR, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
June 15, 1865—4w n1 8p

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

H. B. Graham & Bro.,
82 Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Every kind of
PAPER
on hand, and for sale at MILL PRICES. (freight added. Cash for RAGS. June 15, 4pm

Administrator's Notice, de bonis non.
THE letters of my predecessor, as Administrator of the estate of Samuel Grace, deceased, having ceased to have any legal force by reason of her marriage, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Howard County, Mo., made on the 27th day of May, 1865, I have taken charge of said estate to administer the same.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Administrator de bonis non, and Public Adm'r of Howard county, Mo.
June 15, '65.—n1 3w 8p

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH MO. RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH EXPRESS TRAINS
will leave the Depot at the corner of North Market and Second streets, at 8:30 o'clock, A. M., arriving in St. Joseph the same day.
EXPRESS TRAINS from St. Joseph arrive in St. Louis at 8:30, A. M., in time for Eastern connections.
Trains at Hudson, the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, are ordered to wait the arrival of trains bound for St. Joseph.
Stage connections at Allen, Renick, Centerville and Mexico, for interior points.
June 15, '65—6w

Post Office
DRUG & BOOK STORE,
GLASGOW.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Drug Store of his brother, I. C. Brown, and has now on hand, and intends keeping

A General Assortment
of the
BEST DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and
Druggist's Merchandise
GENERALLY,
which he offers to the public on
The Most Accommodating Terms.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before purchasing.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

PHYSICIANS may rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded, and put up accurately, and with despatch, at all hours, day and night.

F. W. H. DIGGES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

NEW STOCK
OF
GROCERIES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has just opened the present week, at his

Store Room,
on the corner of Water and Market streets, fronting the river, a

LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES
OF
Every Description,

Which he offers for cash or produce, on the most liberal terms. Please give me a call and examine my large stock, as I am determined to make it to the interest of the people to trade with me.

"Quick Sales and Small profits,"
is my motto.

Thankful for former patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
S. STEINMETZ.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

GLASGOW
MARBLE YARD.

P. BAIER respectfully announces to the public that he is still engaged at his old business, and is determined to devote his entire time to satisfy the increasing demands of his patrons.
I now have on hand, ready finished up to order, an

EXCELLENT STOCK OF MARBLE,
suitable for Monuments and Grave Stones, which I will work up on

Very Reasonable Terms
I have many new, beautiful and original designs for ornamenting grave-stones, which, together with my stock of Marble, all are invited to call and examine, and I feel confident I shall be able to give entire satisfaction, justice, workmanship, and terms.
P. BAIER.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865—1y.

New Stock
OF
GROCERIES.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to give to the public

All the Benefits of the Late Great
appreciation of Currency,
by furnishing them with any article in his line of business, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Having bought recently, under all the advantages of a CASH MARKET, will accordingly

MY STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF
Sugar, Coffee, Hay Forks,
Coffee, Iron, Weeding Hoes,
Nails, Spun Cotton, Coal Oil,
Dye-Stuffs, Salt,
Hardware, Candles,
Syringe Blades, Seeds,
Fish, Chains, Cotton and wool cards,
Ropes, Confectionaries,
Hinges, Brushes,
Saws, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Will pay the highest market price IN CASH for all kinds of Produce.

Also, Agent for Receiving and Forwarding Freight.

Store-room in the old Post Office, at the corner of Water and Howard streets, next door to my old Stand, Glasgow, Mo.

GEO. H. TATUM.
June 15, 1865—1y

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL creditors and others interested in the estate of JAMES BEVIN, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the county court of Howard county, Mo., 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
June 15, 1865—4w n1 8p